

University of Groningen

Deriving prosodic structures

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- (1) There are no “words” in syntax and therefore “phonological word” is not generated as a result of faithfulness to syntax.
- (2) The access of the phonological module to the output of the syntactic module is not only *indirect*, but it is also *limited*. Therefore, the mismatches between the prosodic structures and syntactic structures are not only due to the indirectness of the access, but also due to its limitedness.
- (3) Syntactic structures that are not speech acts are mapped as phonological phrases and syntactic structures that are speech acts are mapped as intonational phrases.
- (4) Syntactic clauses and parentheticals do not inherently correspond to a unique prosodic category type.
- (5) At all levels, prosodic constituents may be omitted / inserted to satisfy phonological constraints.
- (6) Certain sub-clausal syntactic units can be utilised as speech acts, but not all undominated clausal syntactic units can be utilised as speech acts.
- (7) The prosodic grammar of Tagalog allows recursion at the level of the phonological phrase, whereas the prosodic grammar of Turkish avoids recursion at the levels of the phonological phrase and the intonational phrase.